

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.
MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance; Two Dollars and fifty cents in six months; or Three Dollars at the end of the year.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square of twelve lines, for the first and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.
From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 270.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work.
Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.
Blank.
Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.
Letters.
On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.
It is expected in all cases that job work will be paid for on delivery.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Bureau of Yards and Docks,
September 25, 1854.
Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. 1, at navy yard," will be received at this office for furnishing and delivering at the several navy-yards the materials and articles embraced in any of the following classes, as more particularly described in printed schedules, to be furnished upon application, to those desiring to offer to contract for any of the classes named therein, viz:

FOR PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 1st day of November next.

Classes. Articles.
No. 1 Bricks
2 Granite
3 Lumber
4 Iron castings
5 Paints and oil
6 Stationery
7 Wood
8 Charcoal
9 Hay
10 Meal
11 Steel
12 Files
13 Chandlery
14 Excavation.

FOR BOSTON.
Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 5th day of November next.

Classes. Articles.
No. 1 Lime and hair
2 Cement
3 Charcoal
4 Gum elastic packing
5 Hay and straw
6 Provender
7 Iron, iron spikes and nails
8 Paints, oil, glass, &c.
9 Steel
10 Files
11 Ship chandlery
12 Hardware
13 Copper
14 Stationery
15 Sand
16 Bricks
17 Slates
18 Pine and spruce lumber & timber
19 White pine boards and lumber
20 Granite
21 Yellow pine timber
22 White pine and spruce timber.

FOR NEW YORK.
Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 5th day of November next.

Classes. Articles.
No. 1 Files
2 Steel
3 Iron
4 Hardware
5 Ship chandlery
6 Paints, oil, and glass
7 Provender
8 Lime and cement
9 Stone
10 Bricks
11 Gravel and sand
12 Iron work, &c.
13 Timber, lumber, &c.
14 Stationery.

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND NAVAL ASYLUM.
Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 8th day of November next.

Classes. Articles.
No. 1 Bricks and stone
2 Oak and pine lumber
3 Chandlery
4 Tools
5 Iron
6 Stationery
7 Coke and wood
8 Sand and lime
9 Hay and straw
10 Provender
11 Files
12 Steel
13 Miscellaneous.

ASYLUM.
No. 1 Clothing
2 Hats, boots, shoes, &c.
3 Provisions
4 Groceries
5 Dry-goods
6 Bread, &c.
7 Tobacco
8 Miscellaneous
9 Provender
10 Wood and charcoal
11 Paints and oil.

FOR WASHINGTON.
Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 10th day of November next.

Classes. Articles.
No. 1 Bricks
2 Stone
3 Pine timber
4 Lumber, &c.
5 Lime
6 Cement
7 Pig iron
8 Iron, steel, nails, &c.
9 Paints, &c.
10 Chandlery
11 Hardware
12 Stationery
13 Wood, &c.
14 Charcoal
15 Sand
16 Belting, &c.
17 Leather hose
18 Hay and straw
19 Provender.

FOR NORFOLK.
Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 10th day of November next.

Classes. Articles.
No. 1 Bricks
2 Stone
3 Yellow pine and oak timber
4 White pine plank and boards
5 Cement

6 Iron spikes and iron nails
7 Steel
8 Copper, lead, and zinc
9 Paints, oils, and glass
10 Ship chandlery
11 Hardware
12 Files
13 Stationery
14 Slate
15 Charcoal
16 Hay
17 Provender.

FOR PENSACOLA.
Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 10th day of November next.

Classes. Articles.
No. 1 Bricks
2 Pine lumber and timber
3 Oak and hard wood, timber and lumber
4 White and yellow pine, juniper, and cypress boards and lumber
5 Lime, &c.
6 Cement
7 Iron, iron pikes and nails
8 Paints, oils, glass, &c.
9 Steel
10 Files
11 Ship chandlery
12 Hardware
13 Copper, copper and composition nails, &c.
14 Stationery
15 Iron castings
16 Fuel
17 Belting and packing
18 Hay
19 Provender
20 Shells
21 Slates
22 Granite.

The printed schedules may be seen at the respective navy-yards, or at the navy agents' offices nearest thereto; and will be forwarded by the navy agent for the particular yard nearest to his office, or by the bureau, for any yard upon application, stating the classes and the yards for which the applicants desire to offer.

The schedules will state the times within which the materials will be required to be delivered.
All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such places, within the navy-yards respectively for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the probable quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, and in such quantities and at such times as the bureau or commandant may require, (and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,) during the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1855; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for more particular description of the articles, &c. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous" who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles when they shall be required.

The periods of delivery of all building materials must conform to the schedule.
Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly, on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory; the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the navy agent at within thirty days after the presentation of bills in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then, and in that case, the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and certify that they in the aggregate are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, the full amount of the contract.
Each offer must be signed by the person or persons making it, and by the guarantors, according to the form annexed; and their residence, naming the town and State, must be distinctly stated.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the works named, or for the completion of the articles estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office,

which notice shall be considered sufficient, and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from this bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in strict conformity with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.
Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution without delay by the navy agent at —, and in case of any question arising in the course of executing the contract, it must be settled by the terms of, without going behind, that instrument.

JOS. SMITH,
Chief of Bureau.

FORM OF OFFER.
To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department.

I, —, of the State of —, hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement, dated — day of —, and subject to all the requirements of the same, all the articles embraced in class No. —, viz: (Herein insert the articles, with prices carried out,) amounting to (write the aggregate in words) and I propose (name the agent if one is required by the advertisement) —.

The undersigned —, of —, in the State of —, and —, as guarantors, hereby undertake that above named — will, if — offer be accepted, enter into contract, as before required, with the United States, within fifteen days after the date of notice through the post office of the acceptance of — bid, as before mentioned.

I certify that the above named —, and —, are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (To be signed by a navy agent, collector, or district attorney, or some other person known to the bureau to be creditable.)
Oct. 5, 1854. 4w.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1854:

Alexander, W. H. Landers, Thos.
Aiken, J. R. McLure, Ezeal
Ash & Hargrovepass, Miller, Vinner Mrs.
Austin, Wm. Milne Andrew,
Barney, E. Montgomery, C. C.
Bridwell, M. C. McGee, Reinhard
Brown, T. E. McRory, Wesley
Brown, Mary J. Mrs. McDunkin, David
Barringer, Martin Miller, Sarah
Beal, Wm. McDowell, James 2
Blidwell, Wm. McGill, Clatun
Barnett, Jackson Merriman, H. L.
Butler, W. L. McConnell, Amanda
Breazeale, D. H. Nelson, M. L.
Bentley, Wm. Night, Nathaniel
Citten, Laura A. Miss Norman, J. F.
Clonnts, George Nettledott, L. M. Miss
Clark, Wm. M. Ogden, Martha Miss
Chunn Alexander & Co. O'Neil, W. F.
Clark, W. O'Connell, L. P.
Carole, A. M. Preston, Sydney
Cole, Wm. Price, R. N. Rev.
Cole, E. R. Patton, Mathew
Cullerson, W. H. Parson, S. C. Dr.
Douglass, J. B. Phillips, George D Dr
Donald, F. B. Pratt

Dernell, Daniel Rev. 2 Penland, E. P. Mrs.
Dersvrick, Henry Miss Pope, B. T.
Dunn, Henry Powers, P. N. 4
Davis, Ellen P. Padget, R. E. Mrs.
Davis, Julia A. J. Miss Porter, Wm. M.
Evans, Edward E. Palmer, John 2

Eakin, Lizzie R. Miss Quinn, J.
English Maria Mrs. Rutledge, Mary A.
Erlington, Wm. Randall, John
Fulton, Wm. Rellogg, Moses
Flece, Jos. W. Roads, J. D.
Foster, Caty Mrs. Rutherford, Jas.
Fos, Wm. J. Smith, M. J. Miss
Flipman, Jos. Scarborough, W. A.
Gay, John Stanford, John R. Col.
Girley, Jos. Shelton, James
Gash, M. Lou, Miss Spring, R. A. Maj.
Garland, Dr. F. Smith, Milton
Glenwaters, E. E. Rev. Sams, Gabriel
Goodson, Wesley Sharp, E. P.
Herriot, Isaac Suet, Polly Mrs.
Hawkins, John Smith, J. 2
Humphill, James Single, John
Himes, Adam Sales, Otho
Henderson, E. Miss Sanders, Lydia C. Miss
Horry, Miss 2 Smith, Watson & Co.
Henry, Alexander Terrell, J. L.
Harris, Isham Tondal, cousin of D.
Hampton, Levy F. Tondal,
Hartford, David Tondal, Saffira Mrs.
Hamilton, Ann Mrs. Taylor Green B.
Jones, A. H. Taylor, A. A.

Vonholm, Arseni Mrs. Vandiver, J. W.
Vandiver, Reagen & Co. Vandiver, J. W.
Wilson, Jane Mrs. Wilson, Joe. W.
Wilson, B. Miss Wolf, Clarissa Miss
Jaquet, C. K. White, William
Keen, L. W. White, Moses
King, Sandv White, Wm. K.
Knapp, G. H. Wells, J. H.
Lemay, Leon 3 Ward, Josiah
Lanham, W. Waggoner, Alexander
Long, John Scott Wells, J. K.
Loyd, James
Lay, R.
Lance, J. R.

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.
Oct. 5, 1854. 3t

Look Here, Gentlemen.
WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse d. laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English gingham and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment, fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed capes.

BOOTS AND SHOES. A large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine
he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; bark and green tea; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

A large assortment consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bits, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms. His business having increased and his sales being large he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH. Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods at the market price such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax, tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey beef hides, &c., &c.
Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. 1t

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,
HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on good and fine work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by cheapness and humbug, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.
Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.
Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.
ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.
Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

FOR THE LADIES, PARTICULARLY.

WE have silks, satins, gingham, alpaccas, prints, muslins, lawns of every color, barges, delains, silk tissues, velvets, black, brown, green and blue velvet; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worsted collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemise, white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, "luna" lace, Victoria lawns, Bonnets, Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c., &c.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.
Oct. 20.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

FOR SALE.

THREE or four yearling BULLS, and a few heifer and bull CALVES, of highly improved Ayrshire cattle. For further particulars address
De M. C. KING
Flat Rock P. O., Henderson co., N. C.
September 21, 1854.

For the Ladies.
Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.
Oct. 20.

Ready Made Clothing.
Received and for sale, a large lot of Ready Made Clothing. Call and see at
W. D. RANKIN & Co's.
Oct. 20.

The News.

Thursday, October 19, 1854.

NOTHING TO EAT.

The *Penny* says, "There never was, perhaps, such a hard time to get something to eat in New Orleans as the present. There is literally nothing in markets fit to be eaten. The meats are poor and scarce. Eggs are out of the question, and command from four to six bits a dozen. Beef, mutton and poultry are of the poorest possible kind. Potatoes are selling at four for a dime. The man who would bring a few thousand barrels to the city just now, would make a fortune."

The same will apply, says the *Standard*, to our City. Everything in the way of eatables is scarce and high. The Raleigh market is, perhaps, the poorest of any town of the same population in the Southern country. We trust our country friends will bear in mind the fact that the approaching Fair will require a good deal in the way of supplies, and that they will send them in. They may rest assured they will be well paid for whatever they may forward to this market.

The "Kansas Weekly Herald" is the title of a newspaper which has made its appearance. It is quite neatly printed at Leavenworth.

The "city of Leavenworth" is situated about a mile and a half below Fort Leavenworth, is "laid out" into streets, squares, &c., and is growing with true western rapidity and thrift. It is destined to become a large and important place of business. It is not far from the new city of *Kickapoo*!

The following notices appear editorially:
"A large number of hands are engaged in cutting the streets of this city!"
"The population of this city is nearly as follows:—99 men, 1 woman, and 0 babies.—Total, 100. Truly a flourishing and promising town!"

Of the 99 male inhabitants of the city, 10 advertise themselves as "Attorneys and Counsellors at Law!" There is one physician, a hotel, a steam sawing mill, several dry goods stores, a book store, drug store, and other trading establishments.

LIFE IN NEW YORK.—Eighteen thousand people in the city of New York live under the ground—that is to say, in cellars, vaults and holes. So Rev. Mr. Cuyler asserts, and his information is said to be derived from actual investigation. He tells of one neglected quarter—a single lodging room or den—in which one hundred outcasts of both sexes herded together, indiscriminately, every night. That may be called life in New York under ground.

There is some objection to one of the candidates for Congress in New York, on the ground that he is a hotel keeper. That ought to be a recommendation. A gentleman accustomed to the manufacture of mint juleps, brandy smashes, and gin cock tails, would be the most popular man in Congress, provided he would stand treat. He would be a leader at once, if not at the forum, at the bar, and put more good things in the mouths of his party than they could possibly contain otherwise.

WILKES SUPERIOR COURT.—The term of this Court, which lately transpired, was one of unusual interest; principally on account of the trial of one of the slaves accused of the murder of Mrs. Mitchell, of Ashe. Isaac, an inmate of the family, was tried at the spring term of Ashe Court and convicted. He had implicated two others, a slave by the name Whitaker, and judgment was suspended that he might be a witness against the other slave.—His story was, that he and Charles first agreed to murder Mrs. Mitchell; that the next night they agreed further to ravish her, and that on an agreed signal, he got up and led them into the house, (he sleeping in the loft) and they carried out their nefarious purpose. Charles' trial was removed from Ashe to Wilkes, and was had before his Honor, Judge Saunders, at this term. The excitement was very great, and the public voice furious for a double sacrifice, but the sound discretion of the jury, guided by a humane and enlightened Judge, secured a different result and saved this poor slave; for whether he was guilty or not, the testimony of the avowed accomplice was certainly too vile and too improbable to be safely relied on.

The Jury hung till 10 o'clock on Sunday, and then rendered a verdict of "NOT GUILTY."
Solicitor Lander for the State; Col. Mitchell and H. C. Jones, Esqrs., for the prisoners.—Mr. Boyden, who had been retained for the prosecution magnanimously resigned his brief on hearing the testimony.—*Salisbury Whig.*

When a bank suspends in Australia, they take the president to a neighboring tree and serve him in the same manner. A simple remedy, but every efficacious.

A certain Secretary of State being asked why he did not promote merit, aptly replied, "Because merit did not promote me."

The steamer Malta was sunk in the Ohio, near Paducah, a few days since, and twenty or thirty deck passengers are supposed to have been lost.

A Hundred Years to Come.

Where, where will be the birds that sing,
A hundred years to come!
The flowers that now in beauty spring,
A hundred years to come!
The rosy lip, the lofty brow,
The heart that beats so gaily now!
Oh, where will be the lowly beaming eye,
Joy's pleasant smile, and sorrow's sigh,
A hundred years to come!

Who'll press for gold the crowded street,
A hundred years to come!
Who'll tread your church with willing feet,
A hundred years to come!
Pale, trembling age, and fiery youth,
And childhood with its heart of truth,
The rich, the poor, on land and sea,
Where will the mighty millions be
A hundred years to come!

We all within our graves shall sleep
A hundred years to come!
No living soul for us will weep
A hundred years to come!
But other men our lands will till,
And others then our streets will fill,
While other birds will sing as gay,
As bright the sunshine as to-day,
A hundred years to come!

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

Detroit, October 9, 1854.
The steamer Collins exploded on the lake yesterday, killing twenty-three persons.

CHOLERA IN LONDON.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives the following account of the ravages of the cholera in that city. In France, we notice that the deaths from the same disease have already reached 60,000 this season.

"We are very sorry to have to report a terrible increase of cholera in London, during the last week. The deaths during that week were 1,267 above the average, or rather more than double the average, which would be 1,248. The whole number of deaths was 2,515. The deaths from cholera during the last nine weeks have been—1, 5, 26, 133, 399, 644, 729, 847, and 1,287. The cholera has broken out at Leeds, and is very bad at Wisbeach, in the Isle of Ely.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

New Orleans, Oct. 9, 1854.
The steambot Princess with a cargo of 3-300 bales of cotton, was burnt near Natchez yesterday. It is supposed the cargo will be a total loss. Several persons perished, including two ladies.

ASSAULT ON THE LITTLE ONES.—Some bachelor editor has the following:
"We don't believe in baby shows. Babies are raised fast enough already, without baby societies offering prizes to make them grow faster and plumper. We object to babies, especially when they talk of getting up conventions of them."

The following advertisement appears in the Albany Express:—"Wanted.—An able bodied person to hold my wife's tongue, she and I being unable to keep it still."

Your father would not have punished you my child, if you had not used profane language and swore.

Well, father swears.
I know he has been in the habit of it, but he leaves it off now.
It's a pity he hadn't done it before he taught Bill and me to swear, and then we should have been saved many a darn'd lick-ing.

TOOTH PULLING EXTRAORDINARY.—We hear, says the Portsmouth Transcript, last week, a woman had her teeth knocked out of her mouth by a stroke of lightning.

MEAN.—"I am afraid, Frederick," said Mrs. Smith to her husband, "that Betsy is dishonest."

"Ah! what makes you think so?"
"Why, I gave her seven apples to prepare for a pudding; and will you believe it I counted over the quarters, and only found twenty-seven!"

"Are you sure you counted right?"
"Yes, for I counted them over three times, carefully. The world is full of iniquity!" and the pious lady reached down her Bible.

Betsy was discharged without a character.

Why is a hangman's trade like a vegetable? Because it is a *art-o'-choke*.

The greatest depth of the ocean yet found and measured is a little over seven miles.

ILLINOIS is a healthy state, one would suppose, from the fact stated by the Jacksonville Journal, that in the year 1829, (twenty-five years ago,) four families having emigrated from one of the older states to Illinois, settled in Morgan County. In these four families there were thirty children cousins to each other, all of whom are still living.

Smith made an assertion to Jones. Jones replied that it was a confounded "lie—lie—lie story." Smith stared, and then blandly requested Jones to be kind enough to place his syllables close together upon the next occasion. Very proper caution.

The publishers of the Cincinnati papers have raised the price of subscription 20 per cent, owing to the advanced price of labor and material.

MERELY A TRANSPORTATION.—Wouldn't you call this the calf of a leg? asked Bob, pointing to one of his legs, compactly encased in representations of barber poles, and running v-m—"No," replied Jim, "I should say it was the leg of a calf."

No man has a right to do as he pleases, unless he pleases to do right.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, October, 19, 1854.

We are authorized to announce J. R. DYCHE, of Cherokee county, as a candidate for Principal Doorkeeper of the next House of Commons.

We take the liberty of adding, on our own responsibility, that Mr. Dyche is a good Democrat, a clever man, and if elected will discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The question of legalizing the slave trade, is just now being extensively discussed. Many able men are advocating the propriety of doing so, and claim that the safety and prosperity of the Southern people would be enhanced by again throwing open our ports to slavers, and covering those engaged in it with the protection of our laws. The Southern people, we believe, were the first to protest against this business, and by their efforts succeeded in breaking it up. It would be a rather singular incident in the historic page, were they now, in self defence, as they conceive, to succeed in legalizing the traffic once more. We are not prepared to believe, however, that it will ever be done. The cruelties and oppressions which have ever attended the business is so revolting to humanity, that the necessity which shall call it up again will have to be very clearly defined and unmistakably urgent, to secure for it the sanction of the Southern people. We do not say that the necessity may not exist at some future day. We believe it does not exist now.

What the future is to reveal we pretend not to know. We believe that Northern Abolition is capable of any degree of villany, and that the signs of the times portend a storm darker and fiercer than any which has yet lowered over this fair land. We may talk of the imbecility of Northern fanaticism, and affect to despise their threats; but the patriot, if at all conversant with the state of affairs in that land of *isms* and traitors, will find enough to sicken and disgust, and we may very safely add, enough to excite the liveliest apprehensions for the future.

Nothing has more clearly demonstrated the force, beauty and symmetry of the Government under which we live, than the many rude assaults which have been made upon it by Northern fanaticism. A Government less nicely poised—a system less harmonious, just and equal—rights less clearly defined—powers less equitably distributed, and the Government would long since have been rent asunder, another monument to man's baser passions, and to the triumph of fanaticism and brute force over reason, right and law. Although we regard our system of Government as the best upon earth, and as coming nearer than all others to the realization of a perfect system of self-government, yet we believe it possible for it to be destroyed by the hell-born spirit of faction and discord which prevails among our Northern brethren. Their efforts to break up this glorious inheritance bequeathed us by a patriotic ancestry, may yet be successful. The bow of bent, may at last snap assunder. Our Government has withstood many and severe shocks, and many of our people have persuaded themselves that it shall stand like the firm rock lashed by the angry waves—that the storms will beat upon it in vain. We cannot so think. Continued aggression and wrong will undermine the most solid foundation and uproot the best system of human government. And unless there is a change for the better among the Northern people, their madness will yet reach the ultimatum—will be crowned with that success for which some of their professed ministers of the gospel have publicly prayed, viz: the disruption of the Union and the overthrow of the Government.

We have rather wandered from the text. But no matter. There is a close relation existing between the slave trade and Northern Abolitionists. In the days when the slave trade flourished, long faced Yankee deacons and psalm singers combed money out of it, and the Northern States did not move in the matter of its abolishment until the lead had been taken by the Southern people. And it is the honest conviction of our heart that if the trade were again revived and tolerated, many puritanical hypocrites who now prate about slavery and declare they would rather dissolve the Union than tolerate it longer, would be foremost in the work. Their scruples about slavery would vanish with the first glimpse of a chance to make a dime by negro stealing. A Yankee Abolitionist's soul—provided always that he has such an article at all—is ever ready to be exchanged for money. Money! Money!! is the god he worships, and all his philanthropy rests upon this foundation.

Rev. Mr. Dueryell, agent of the American Bible Society, preached in this place twice last Sabbath—in the forenoon in the Methodist Church, and in the Presbyterian Church in the afternoon. Collections in aid of the objects of the Society were taken.

On Monday morning the Rev. gentleman made an address to the young ladies at the Female College, and received a donation of sixty-five dollars.

There were seven deaths in Charleston on the 13th instant by yellow fever.

So little does the Goldsboro Republican like the idea of Clingman's becoming one of the Senator's that it refused the other day to publish a communication advocating the claims of that gentleman to the seat in question. The views of its correspondent were so much at variance with its own, and, as it believes with a majority of its readers, that the Republican felt it to be its "duty" not to publish the article in question.

Furthermore, the Republican holds that Mr. Clingman has no claims upon the Democratic party for so frequent a promotion, and that he ought not to expect it. It wants to get better acquainted with men like Clingman, to see if their "motives are sincere," before rewarding them &c. &c.

What says the Asheville News to this? *Wilmington Herald.*

All that the Asheville News has to say is this, nothing more—the Goldsboro Republican is not the keeper of the Democratic party of North Carolina, and the very fact that that paper would not admit a respectful communication into its columns, advocating Mr. Clingman's election, will destroy whatever influence it may possess, when brought to bear against him. It looks a little too much like condemning a man in advance—like a verdict made up before the evidence has been heard.

The Goldsboro Republican and the Wilmington Journal are rendering every acceptable service just now to the Federal press. They furnish the latter with their "leaders," regularly made up, being onslaughts upon a man who has done more and better service than could be rendered in a life time by such men as the editors of the Journal and Republican. If such men possessed the power, as they evidently do the will, they would be effective co-workers with the Federal press in distracting and pulling down the Democratic party.

CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS.

From late intelligence, for which we are indebted to the Charleston Standard, it would seem that the Democrats though divided have swept California. For Congress, J. W. Denver, P. T. Herbert, Anti-Broderick Democrats, have been elected. In the Legislature so far as known, there are 26 Democratic to seven Whig Senators; and forty-five Democrats to thirty-five Whigs in the Assembly.

In San Francisco the Know-Nothings carried every thing. They elected as their own candidate for Mayor, J. P. Webb, formerly Mayor of Salem, Mass., by a majority of 539 over his highest opponent. They selected twenty from the nominees of the Whig and Anti-Broderick Conventions, and seven were the nominees of the Know-Nothings only. They elected all their candidates, some of them with majorities of 4,000. The clean Know-Nothing vote was 4,500, out of 10,883, the entire vote of the city. The Californians were greatly astonished at this quiet but most effectual exhibition of power. Other accounts say that they elected every man upon their ticket except two Aldermen and one Assistant Alderman.

The Democrats are so divided there is great doubt whether the Legislature will be able to agree upon a United States Senator in place of Dr. Gwin.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

The elections which came off in our sister State a few days since, resulted in the return to Congress, from their respective Districts, of Messrs. Aiken, Keitt, Orr and Boyce. We have not heard from McQueen's and Brook's Districts.

In Spartanburg District, Gabriel Cannon is elected to the Senate, and Messrs. Kilgore, Trimmer, Tucker, Miller and Campbell, Representatives.

In Greenville District the Representatives elect are Messrs. McBee, Perry, Duncan, and Mooney.

FLORIDA ELECTION—DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

The Savannah Georgian says: The Democrats have swept Florida from stem to stern. We have accounts from the Middle District, from the extreme west (Pensacola), and the extreme east (St. Augustine), all showing Democratic gains on the vote two years since. Then Mr. Maxwell was elected to Congress by a majority of 22, and the Legislature was if we recollect rightly, Democratic by a majority of three. The returns from the recent election, though incomplete, leave no doubt but Maxwell has achieved a most gratifying triumph. His majority is probably somewhere between five hundred and a thousand; while the Legislature is doubtless decisively Democratic, insuring the election of a member of that party, Mr. Yulee we hope, to the United States Senate as successor to the Hon. Jackson Morton.

The N. Y. Herald publishes a letter from its correspondent at Greene, Chenango county, which gives an account of a thrilling tragedy recently enacted in that village. It appears that a returned Californian named Davis, had a misunderstanding with his wife, which led to a separation. Davis met his brother-in-law, with whom his wife resided, and after a brief conversation, they parted, when he drew a revolver and shot his relative in the back, killing him instantly. He then proceeded in search of his wife, whom he also shot, and she expired in a short time after. As a fitting climax to this scene of horror, the wretched man turned the weapon upon his own breast and slew himself.

WITHDRAWAL.—Wm. M. Thomas, Esq., Junior Editor and part proprietor of the Greenville Mountaineer, has sold his interest in his co-proprietor, retired from the Editorship, leaving the paper in the editorial charge of Col. G. F. Townes.

Some of our townsmen have been giving \$2.50 per hundred lbs. for flour, which is just 50 cents over the usual price. This is owing to the short crop, we suppose.—*Greenville (Ten.) Presbyterian.*

Why, bless you, brother Dobson, "our townsmen" have been paying \$3.50 per 100 lbs. for flour, for some time past, and it is distressingly scarce even at that. We have been luxuriating on hoe-cake for some days. No flour to be had. We believe it is only sixty miles to your village, and would suggest that when you get tired paying \$2.50 for flour, you ship the article in this direction. We will give that for it, and add the freight.

John Williams, of Madison county, charged with killing a runaway slave, was tried here last week and acquitted.

Hon. Presley Ewing, member of Congress from the second district in Kentucky, died of cholera at the Mammoth Cave a few days since.

D. L. Coffin, an enterprising wholesale merchant of Knoxville, died a short time since in the city of New York.

The Knoxville Register congratulates its readers on the orderly, peaceable and quiet character of the inhabitants of that ancient burg. It says: "We have not had more than three or four fights a day since our last Court." We fear it will require another visit of the cholera to straighten out things in the city of "magnificent distances."

The President, it is said, has determined to send Col. Wheeler of this State to Greytown, to make a full investigation of the bombardment affair.

The "Gazette," published at Kingston, Tenn., says that hundreds of people daily pass through that place, en route for the far off West.

L. Silliman Ives, late Bishop of this Diocese, is expected shortly to arrive in Philadelphia from Europe, and take up his residence there.

Advices from Galveston, Texas, to the 8th inst., state that the yellow fever was still prevailing in that city, and that Mr. Allen, one of the proprietors of the Journal, was dead.

James Holmes, of Nashville, was killed in that city on the 15th instant, in an affray with a Mr. John Long, of North Carolina.

TAKEN IN.—Greely, of the New York Tribune, was lately "taken in and done for" most egregiously by the editor of the Richmond Examiner. That print, in a jocular way, intimated:

"That the shooting of an itinerant abolition schoolmaster is frequently a creditable act, entitling a respectable Southern man to at least a seat in the Legislature or a place in the common council."

The Tribune, in its zeal, supposing this to be perpetrated in sober seriousness, straightway proceeded to comment in its usual meat-eater manner on the savage propensities of slaveholders, whereupon the Virginia editor, laughing in his sleeve at the gullibility of the great head of abolition journalists, rejoins:

"That print must be ignorant, we presume, of how, in the Ouichita country, Arkansas, upon the Tumbling Fork of Roaring river, they have fricasseed Yankee abolitionists every day for breakfast, and ragout clock peddlers for dinner on Sundays. The right to do so is claimed under the Virginia resolutions of '98 and '99, under the repealing clause in the Apostle's vision, which authorizes the eating of unclean beasts."

THE NEXT SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Pilot says: "Of one thing, if of nothing else, our exchanges seem to be satisfied—that Senator Atchison will be succeeded by a Whig. In our estimation, there is just as good ground for believing that he will be succeeded by a Mormon or Hottentot. If Senator Atchison should not go back to the Senate, we can assure our contemporaries here and elsewhere, that some other democrat of the same school and of the right stamp will be his successor."

SIGNIFICANT.—A recent number of a California paper, Coloma Argus, says: "As far as we can learn no crime of consequence was committed in this county last week.—This can only be accounted for by the fact that a large portion of the county officers, candidates for the legislature, leading politicians, and political editors, were out of the county, attending the state convention. We have always had a poor opinion of all these classes of individuals, and religiously believe that were the community rid of them there would be an excellent state of society existing, composed of honest, industrious, and upright citizens."

SLAVERY IN ILLINOIS.—A letter from Illinois to the Charleston Courier speaks of an enterprise which appears to be on foot in that State to repeal the clause of the State constitution which prohibits slavery, and to take a direct vote of the people on the question of establishing slavery. He says that those engaged in the movement have already been sounding public sentiment on the subject, and find it is singularly favorable, and in order to insure its success, he urges Southern men to emigrate to Illinois in preference to Kansas or Nebraska.

The Mechanic's Bank of Augusta has declared a dividend of five per cent, on the profits of the past six months.

Coming Events, &c.

As the biennial session of our State Legislature approaches, the political surface is becoming agitated by the hopes and fears, the jealousies and anxieties, of the respective friends of the various political leaders whom it is presumed may share some of the honors which, in the exercise of its authority and discretion, it is to bestow. Most prominent among these topics, are the two Senatorial vacancies, which are to be filled at the ensuing session. As other sections are marshaling their forces, and training their minions for the coming struggle, it may be well enough to indicate the wishes of the people of this end of the State, in reference to this matter. Judging from the result of the recent elections, from multiplied expressions of the popular voice, and from all the signs of the times, we should say unhesitatingly that the preferences and predilections of our people were concentrated upon our immediate representative at present in the lower house of Congress. It seems to be the universal desire of all true patriots, of all the lovers of republican principles and States rights, and the conservative men of all parties, that the Hon. T. L. Clingman should be one of the next Senators. And who more worthy of the honor? Where a more chivalrous knight, or one that would break a lance more gallantly? Or is there any one who would wear the senatorial robes more gracefully, or in whose custody the dignity and reputation of the Old North State would be safer? We apprehend not. It is thought this would be only an adequate reward for the labors he has performed, and the arduous services he has rendered the State. The fact is, this boon is due the West. It is due her for past concessions and sacrifices—it is due to her growing importance, and her increasing political power and prospects. And indeed we should have had one of the last gubernatorial nominations; and great dissatisfaction prevailed for a time on that head. The people of the West thought they had been too often given the "go by," in the bestowal of these appointments, and in the conferring of these honors. They felt that it was high time that their own immediate wants and interests should have a representative and an advocate in the executive chair. But when it was thought best by the assembled wisdom and intelligence of the State that a candidate should be selected from another quarter, (we have reference to the nomination of the States rights party,) they submitted with a great deal of cheerfulness, and heartily co-operated. We hope, therefore, they will consider that something is due us, as one in every way worthy of their confidence, and the first honors of the State. We present him as the able and accomplished statesman—the pure and incorruptible patriot—as the upright and honest man. Whilst his signal triumphs over his enemies, his victories in every well fought field, and his various successes at home and abroad, proclaim him as the great political Ajax of the West. In public life he has always pursued the course dictated by his own conscience and sound policy, unfettered by party ties or shackles. He has not been the tool of any clique, nor the slave of any faction. He has always been the fearless expounder of his own views, and of the genuine doctrines upon which the Confederacy is based, and when satisfied that he was pursuing the right, has always acted fearlessly and independently, and regardless of consequences. In great crises he has not waited to see which way the wind blew or the current ran, but always preferred to take the helm and breast the storm in its wildest fury. He always took a bold and manly stand, and determines to risk the hazards of the die. He has ever had an eye single to the good of the country and the welfare of the people.—True to his own section, yet there is no man who is more thoroughly disinterested from sectional prejudices and party animosities.—He stood with the conservative and union men of the North on the compromise of '50, which settled those angry questions that convulsed the country from one extreme to the other, and thereby saved the Government from utter subversion. Again, he arrayed himself, with his Northern brethren, against many from the South, and in opposition to some from his own State, on the Nebraska bill, involving a principle of self-government that lays at the very foundation of our republican institutions—a question, too, of fearful portents, and which, had it not been amicably adjusted, might have brought about civil war, and terminated in final dissolution. Who can now accuse him of being a disunion man? There is no public man, it is true, who has been so violently assailed, and hunted down with such fiendish malignity, as Mr. Clingman. He has been reviled and slandered by his enemies to the last degree. But they have failed to substantiate any of their charges. He has maintained an untarnished and spotless reputation throughout. He has stood like a giant battling against his puny assailants, and has inflicted such wounds as has sent them murmuring with bitter chagrin and disappointment into deserved obscurity; and they now hide their diminished heads in shame, confusion and despair. He has come out of every trial and every contest through which he has passed, with fresh laurels. His blade has always been bright with honor, and never sheathed except in conquest; never did

one foul stain rest upon his armorial shield—"Ne'er did base dishonor blur his name."

The Senate is the proper place for the display of his fine talents, and the exercise of his nobler qualities. It is the great arena for the struggle of master intellects; it is the chief repository of the dignity and eclat of the nation. Besides it is the main pillar of strength in the national edifice; it is the great balancing power of the Government; it operates equally as a check upon the fierce democracy and fanatical zeal of the House, on the one side, and the tyranny of the executive on the other. In this position of high trust and responsibility, we could have no safer guardian of our rights—no more faithful and vigilant sentinel on the watch-tower of our liberties, than the gentleman whose character we have faintly delineated. We commend him to the favor of the representatives of the people.

SANTANDER.

Hendersonville, October, 1854.

The melancholy intelligence of the loss of the U. S. Mail steamship Arctic will be found under our telegraph head. Out of four hundred and thirty-one souls on board only thirty-two are known to be saved, but as five of her boats, containing a portion of the passengers and crew, have not been heard from, it is hoped they have been picked up, and may yet be safe. The Arctic having left Liverpool on the 20th ult., and the accident occurring on the 27th would bring her in the neighborhood of the Banks of Newfoundland, and the propeller may have been one of the propellers between Quebec and Liverpool, which has, in all probability, met with the same fate as the Arctic, as she is reported to have been greatly damaged.—*Charleston Standard.*

DEATH OF N. J. PALMER, ESQ.—We hear, with much regret, of the death of N. J. Palmer, Esq., Senior Editor of the Milton Spectator. He expired at his residence, near Milton, on Sunday last, of congestion of the brain.

In the death of Mr. Palmer the community in which he lived, and the Baptist Church, of which he was an active member, have incurred a loss which will not soon be supplied. He has been called away in the midst of his pursuits, and at a period of his life when he was most useful to those about him.—*Raleigh Standard.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We learn, by a private letter from Plymouth, that the large barn in Washington county, belonging to Josiah Collins, Esq., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 25th ult., together with its contents and the various machinery attached. Three or four thousand barrels of corn, and six or eight thousand bushels of wheat, with other grain, were consumed. Loss \$25,000 or \$30,000. A few weeks since, a violent hail storm injured Mr. Collins' growing crop to the amount of \$10,000 or more!—*Raleigh Register.*

DEATH OF LUZIERE REA.—Every friend of Deaf Mute instruction in this country will regret to hear of the death of Mr. Luziere Rea, of the American Asylum at Hartford. The event took place on Friday and was remarkably sudden. Mr. Rea had suffered for a considerable time under attacks of nervous debility and at intervals was disagreeably affected. It is supposed that an aggravated attack of his old complaint hastened his end. He had been engaged as a teacher of the Deaf and Dumb in the Hartford Institution for a period of sixteen years. Before entering upon that field, he occupied the post of Chaplain to the Massachusetts State Hospital; afterward became editor of the *Christian Herald*, Hartford; wrote quite extensively, and published, anonymously, a small volume of good poetry, under the title of *Text and Context*. At the time of the establishment of the *American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb*, at Hartford, in 1847, Mr. Rea was unanimously selected as its Editor, and occupied that position, together with that of instructor of the High Class in the Hartford Asylum, until the day of his death. His age was about 43. In all his relation in life, Mr. Rea was highly esteemed. A competent instructor, a skillful reasoner, a pleasant companion, he had gathered about him very many friends, who now lament his loss.

MORTALITY IN NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Oct. 9, 1854. The deaths during the past week were 358, including 207 of yellow fever.

The tide appears to be turning, and foreigners are leaving this country for the old world. Last week about 400 sailed from New York.

"WHIG VICTORIES"—Merging the whig party in the abolition vote, and so increasing the usual abolition vote, and electing a few abolitionists that could not otherwise get into office.

Cardinal Richelieu used to say that it would take just as many masses to pray souls out of purgatory as it would take snowballs to heat an oven.

Paper collars for gentlemen are about coming into fashion. The Know-Nothings have sworn off wearing any more Irish linen.

Don't buy an article that you don't want, because a store-keeper assures you it is dirt cheap. Better put your half dollars out at interest.

Those who possess the most real excellence say the least about it.

An intelligent printer being asked if a certain man was crazy, said: "No, the word implies that a person has had sense. The individual spoken of never had any."

"The tree is known by its fruits." The only exceptions to this is the dogwood, which is known by its bark.

Before you commit suicide take a cold bath. What people term despair is very often dirt.

The Bank where the wild thyme grows, has declared a dividend of ten "cents" on the share.

The man who "threw physic to the dogs," supposed them to be affected with the bow-wow complaint.

Our Judicial System.

(No. 1.)

To the Members elect of the Senate and House of Commons:

It is my purpose to bring to the notice of the public certain matters connected with the past history and present constitution of the judicial system of the State; and as it may be your province to pass upon the subject, I have taken the liberty of addressing myself to you. It can hardly be necessary to say, that no department of the government is more directly connected with the safety and good order of society, than that of the judiciary. And however important it may be, to the proper administration of justice, to have an enlightened judiciary, it is quite as important to have a correct and well-devised system. It is useless to have able and experienced judges, and to talk of correct and speedy administration of justice, without a proper system for administering the laws.

The act of 1777 established Superior Courts of Law, and divided the State into six judicial districts, with three judges; and this system continued until the year 1806. We have a County Court system, which has existed, without change, since the foundation of the government. We have had, also, a Court of Errors, first consisting of a court of Conference of all the judges, and, since 1813, of the present Supreme Court of three judges, separate and distinct.

In the year 1806, the General Assembly declared, that "the delays and expenses, inseparable from the present constitution of the Courts of the State, do often amount to a denial of justice, the ruin of suitors, and render a change in the same indispensably necessary." They then declare, "that a Superior Court shall be held, in each county of the State, twice in every year"—dividing the State into six circuits, of ten counties to each circuit, and appointing six judges, with a salary of fifty pounds for each Court. It assigned David Stone to the first circuit; John Lewis Taylor to the second; John Hall to the third; Lynne McCay to the fourth; Samuel Lowrie to the fifth; and Francis Locke to the sixth.

We have had in this State few changes in our judicial system—perhaps fewer than in any of our sister States. And however this may argue stability in our courts, its wisdom and policy may be a matter of doubt.

This system of ten counties to each circuit continued, without change until 1813, when the county of Haywood was established and added to the sixth circuit, and in the year 1816 the county of Columbus was established and added to the fifth circuit. Thus matters stood until the year 1818, when the present Supreme Court was established, and John Hall, Leonard Henderson and John Lewis Taylor were elected as judges. In the year 1822, the county of Rowan was divided, and the county of Davidson established, and added to the fourth circuit. The county of Macon was erected in 1828, and the county of Yancey in the year 1832, and added to the sixth circuit. In 1836 the county of Davie was established, and formed a part of the then sixth circuit.

Thus matters stood in 1836, with sixty-six counties and six circuits. The salary of the Judges, in 1806, when the circuit court system went into operation, was fifty pounds a court, with one hundred dollars for attending the Court of Conference or Supreme Court, as called under the act of 1810. This arrangement of circuits and compensation to the judges continued until the session of 1818, when the Supreme Court was established, composed of three judges, with a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars; and the salary of each of the Circuit Judges was then fixed at ninety dollars the court. Thus the Circuit Court system had continued with the Court of Conference from the year 1806 to the year 1818, with six circuits of sixty-two counties, and a salary of forty pounds the court, and fifty pounds for the Supreme Court. And the same system continued from 1818 to 1836, without change or addition, except the addition of four new counties to the circuits.

Thus closes the first era of the Circuit Court system, with six circuits of ten counties each, and six judges. How far the system has succeeded in remedying the "delays and expenses" incident to the old district system, and in carrying justice to every man's door, as its friends promised it should do when established, it is not my purpose now to inquire, but I leave such for future consideration. GASTON.

Destructive Freshet in Mississippi and Louisiana.

We find in the New Orleans True Delta, of the 30th ultimo, the following account of a freshet which did much damage to crops in a portion of Mississippi and Louisiana:

We learn from a gentleman of our acquaintance, who has just returned to the city from Pike county, Miss., by way of Covington, La., that Pike county, Washington, St. Tammany, and the adjoining parishes in the State, have recently been visited by one of the most destructive freshets that ever occurred in the southern country. The rain commenced on the 30th instant, and continued without intermission for six days. For the first three days it seemed as if the flood-gates of heaven were opened, and that a second deluge was approaching. On the 21st instant the topsaw Bouachitta, and McGee's Creek, and all the principle streams in that section of the country rose eleven feet in seven hours.

Several planters with their wagons, on their way to Covington, were caught in the storm and barely escaped with their lives, leaving the teams on the highway, and when the rain ceased the tops of the wagons only could be seen. The bridges on all the principle streams are carried away, and many mills destroyed. The only mill left standing on any stream in the section of country visited by the storm is that of Brasfield, on Pearl river, and that was only saved by the promptness of the proprietor in cutting away the dams that supply the water power, as he saw the rapid rise of the adjacent creeks. At Covington the river rose so high that passengers could step from the steamboat to the top of the principal receiving war-houses in that city.

The destruction of the crops was immense, scarcely a stalk of corn or cotton left standing, and in some places where the corn was gathered in the farm yards, it was swept away. One farmer had a large number of beef cattle penned up in the field, preparatory to sending them to New Orleans, and on the second day of the storm they were so high that they were all drowned. Our informant states that the roads for seven days were impassable, and

that on one portion of the road between Holmesville and Covington, he had to engage two pilots at the rate of three dollars and a half a mile, to steer him and his horse over the right path.

The mail carrier, a person named Alexander Jones, who carried the mail between Holmesville and Covington, was killed by lightning on the 20th inst.

Another Outrage.

The following is from a Texas paper. Five gentlemen arrived in San Antonio, Sept. 4th, who are just returning from California, having come by the overland route from Mazatlan on the Pacific—their names and places are as follows:

Richard M. Head, Bibb county, Georgia; John W. Cole, Holly Springs, Mississippi; James Schofield, Hamilton county, Tennessee; David Spring, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

From these persons we learn the following painful disclosure: In the city of Durango, Mexico, they learned in a private manner that there were some Americans in the city prison, and they afterwards got permission to visit them. They found them in a large stone dungeon of so filthy a description that it was almost impossible for visitors to remain in the entrance way but a few minutes. The Americans in confinement were three in number, and their names and former places of residence were as follows: William Shirley, Broom county, New York; William Rogers, Stark county, Ohio; John Gaines, Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio. These men have been in this filthy dungeon four years and three months, and during two years of this time they were chained down to the floor, in total darkness, where they could not see any person but the one who fed them their starving allowance. At the end of two years the huge chains around their ankles and wrists had worn the flesh off to the bone, and such was their horrid condition, that their chains were removed to save their lives and keep them in misery the longer. The flesh is partly healed over these wounds, leaving most heart-rending scars, which were all seen by the five persons whose names are mentioned above.

They state that they were imprisoned on the charge of murdering and robbing a man for his money, and they state also, that from some facts which they are in possession of, the person who committed the murder escaped. They have been trying to get a trial, but a hearing is refused them. They have written letters to the American Minister in Mexico several times, and they have reason to believe that he has never received them.

Our informants learned from many respectable Spaniards in Durango, that it was impossible to get evidence to convict them; and the great mass of the people believe them innocent. The youngest of these prisoners, John Gaines, of Dayton, Ohio, is only 17 years old. The interview which our informants had with them was a heart-thrilling scene—and on taking their leave, they begged them in the most feeling manner to relate their circumstances to the American people, and if possible, to send news to their friends of their condition, and send them relief.

The above statement is of the most reliable character—these persons witnessed it with their own eyes, and they are persons of undoubted veracity, and some of them have been known to some of our citizens.

For the sake of humanity, let there be something done in this matter. If a citizen of the United States has any protection abroad let it be known. For what object do we have a Minister in Mexico? Our government should regard the rights of each citizen of our country, and hold them as sacred as the rights of one of the States of our Union. Let the alarm be sounded in the ears of every American citizen that three of their brothers are confined without cause, and are famishing with hunger and dying in chains, in a dark loathsome dungeon in the city of Durango, Mexico.—Texas.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO ELECTIONS.—The returns from Pennsylvania show large Whig or Know Nothing gains. The general impression is that Pollock, the Know-Nothing candidate, is elected Governor by thousands. In Berks, for instance, Bigler has lost 800, in Harrisburg 500, in Alleghany 500, &c. Job R. Tyson, Know-Nothing, is elected to Congress from Philadelphia over Joseph R. Chandler, ind. Whig.

The probability is, from the returns thus far, that the Whigs and the Know-Nothing have carried the State for every thing. We shall have the returns in full by our next. But little news from Ohio.

FOR THE NEWS.

Whereas, intelligence has been received of the death of companion GEO. W. BAXTER, who expired at his residence in Rutherfordton on the 1st inst., and whereas, we deem it right and proper to express publicly the sense of this chapter in regard to that melancholy event, thereupon,

Resolved, That we have heard with most sincere and heartfelt sorrow, of the death of our beloved companion and brother, GEO. W. BAXTER, and that the bereavement this chapter sustains is only surpassed by that which his afflicted family suffers, who are entitled to, and receive, our most sincere sympathies.

Resolved, That in his death Masonry in general, and this chapter in particular has lost a member who was one of its brightest and noblest sons, whose conduct within these walls was such as to win our affection and regard, and whose career as a citizen and lawyer we are proud to approve and admire.

Resolved, That whilst we submit without murmuring to this sudden and afflictive dispensation of the great architect of the Universe, the lesson it teaches should not be lost upon his surviving companions, but should serve to press them onward in that preparation for dissolution which is the great end and aim of Masonry.

Resolved, That we need not the outward semblances of mourning for our deceased brother. A knowledge of his many virtues and noble traits being sufficient to embalm his memory in the hearts of all true brothers and companions of the "mystic tie."

Resolved, That these proceedings be spread upon the minutes of this chapter, and a copy be furnished the family of our deceased companion and brother; also, the papers of our village and the Masonic Magazine for insertion. Done in open chapter, at a call meeting of Asheville Chapter, No. 25, at the Lodge Room, Oct. 11, A. D. 1854, A. L. 2254, A. L. 5854, M. M. GAINES, Sec'y.

Elections were held last week in all the towns of Connecticut for local officers, and as far as heard from, the democrats have carried fifty-seven of the towns, the whigs twenty-seven, and sixteen are equally divided. In a number of towns the Know-Nothings held the balance of power and decided the election.

MARRIED.

In Rogersville, Tenn., on Tuesday the 3rd instant, by the Rev. R. M. Hickey, Rev. E. E. GILLENWATERS of the Holston Conference, to Mrs. SARAH W. BRICE, of Hawkins county, Tenn.

The members of Asheville Division S. of T., are earnestly requested to attend next Tuesday evening, as business of importance will be transacted. Oct. 19.

VALUABLE FARM For Sale.

I will sell at Waynesville, Haywood county, N. C., on the 25th day of December next, it being the Monday of Haywood county court, a VALUABLE FARM ON PIGEON RIVER,

one mile from the State Road. The farm contains about 260 acres; of which about 120 are the best quality of equal to the very best on Pigeon river.

There can be found no property for sale west of the Blue Ridge more valuable than this. It is easily accessible—near a fine mountain range and in a fine intelligent neighborhood. The lands produce wheat, corn, rye, oats, &c., equal to any lands in Western Carolina. They are 20 miles from Asheville and 10 miles from Waynesville, the county town of Haywood, and only a mile from the State road. They are sold under a decree of the Court of Equity.

—TERMS.—One half at 12 months the other at two years with interest from date. Bond and security. Title retained until the purchase money is paid. JOHN McDOWELL, Jr., Commissioner.

October 19 1854. sdt

Notice.

Application will be made to the next Legislature to amend the charter of the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company. October 19 1854. th

Fall and Winter GOODS.

JOSEPH B. LOWENBERG & CO. HAVE just received a new and well selected stock of CLOTHING, suitable to the present and approaching season. Among their stock may be found:

OVERCOATS, from common to the most superb style.

DRESS COATS, frock coats, business coats and sacks in endless variety.

PANTS, a beautiful and desirable assortment.

VESTS, of every color, quality style & price.

Boys' Clothing. A rich, varied and elegant assortment. Boots, shoes, collars, handkerchiefs, neckties, cravats, suspenders &c. In a word a complete outfit can be had, on terms so low that the poor classer cannot help being pleased.

When we say we can sell goods *low* we mean just what we say, and invite our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and test the matter. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our object to merit a liberal patronage.

Call nearly opposite W. D. Rankin & Co's main street. October 19 1854. 6m

Hotel Keepers, Look Out!

SAMUEL JORDAN, a cabinet maker, as he says, left the Asheville Hotel on Tuesday night last without paying his bill. The said Jordan is about 23 or 24 years of age, black hair, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds and wore of a striped tweed or satin coat. He may be readily known by his inseparable companion, a little, nasty, black dog, with white feet—in every respect a fit associate for his master. We understand Jordan left Greenville, Tenn. between two days.

REYNOLDS & ROBERTS, Proprietors. Asheville, October 19 1854. tf

G. T. MASON, Commission Merchant, GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business, and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of Groceries, Hardware, &c., which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices. G. T. MASON, Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. ly

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business in the town of Asheville, announce to the community that they are now receiving and opening at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. "Come one, come all and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE. Asheville, Sept. 17 1853. tf

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best molskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and exorbitant wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE. October 27,

Fall and Winter Goods. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO— Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visitors to give them a call. They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them. October 27 1853.

Notice.

THE undersigned will leave for Raleigh on the 12th of November and all of their constituents having business for them to attend to at the capital will please consult with them before that time. Oct. 12, 1854.

Z. B. VANCE, D. COLEMAN.

Mineralogy AND ASSAYING.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of \$5.00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at \$2.00 for each specimen.

The subscriber will also open an Academy of Mines at Murphy, on the second Tuesday in January in which will be taught Chemical Analysis applied to mineralogy and assaying.

—TERMS.—Twenty Five Dollars per session of ten weeks. One half payable in advance. Persons wishing to become pupils will do well to address the subscriber immediately, as but a limited number of students can be received.

All past paid letters directed to the subscriber at Murphy, Cherokee county, N. C., will be punctually attended to. WM. BEAL, A. M.

Sand Hill ACADEMY.

THE seventh session of this School, under the care of REV. J. HOOD, will commence on the 16th of October next.

Terms of admittance per Session of 5 Months: Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$ 5 00

The higher branches, including the Languages, 10 00

Arrangements have been made for procuring the necessary Assistants, male or female; also a respectable Apparatus.

Board can be had on reasonable terms in the neighborhood. CHAS. MOORE, Buncombe County, N. C., Sept. 28, '54.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door south of the Cape Fear Bank. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes as he is now permanent, and determined to vie with any establishment in the State, for FASHION and WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the patronage of his annual paying customers. H. F. WOLSTENHOLME, Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. tf

TAKEN UP,

BY Thomas A. Roberts, 10 miles north of Asheville, on the New Stock road, near Flat Creek, one stray HORSE, of a bright roan color, deceased in the left shoulder, apparently by Poll Evil, near 16 hands high, and paces. No brands visible. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, within the time prescribed by law, or he will be disposed of according to the same.

A. H. BRITAIN, C. R. September 28, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the pressing necessity of saying to those indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM. Oct. 20, '53.

TO FRIDGE BUILDERS.

The Bridge across the Catawba at McDowell's Ford advertised to be let out at the lowest bidder is postponed until the Tuesday of the Fall Superior Court at Morganton, when it will certainly be let to the lowest bidder.

Bond and security will be required. J. C. S. McDOWELL, E. M. SUDDERTH, JNO. PARKS, JESSE COLLETT, DANIEL RODDERICK, JAMES AVERY, Bridge Commissioners. Morganton, Burke County N. C. Aug 10th 1853—tf.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from \$5 to \$10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

The Great Leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand and will constantly keep a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Duncumbe flour, iron castings, nails, molasses spun cotton, raw cotton pepper, spice ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass putty, bees anvil, vices, bellows heavy domestics country jeans, hose, straw cutters, scythes, cradles, scythes, &c., &c. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE. May 25th 1854.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it. SMITH & McDOWELL, Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

The subscriber having purchased the property where John W. Woodfin, Esq. now resides, proposes to open on the 1st of November next, a PRIVATE FEMALE SCHOOL. He will be assisted by Mrs. Morrison and Miss M. R. Cozens, both experienced and successful Teachers. It will be the constant aim in the School to develop the moral as well as mental powers of the Pupil.

Terms per Session of Five Months. Elementary Branches, \$ 8 00

Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar, 12 00

Higher Branches, with the above continued, 15 00

Music, 20 00

The Languages taught if desired, for which an additional charge will be made.

A few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the subscriber. For further particulars address W. N. MORRISON, Asheville, N. C.

REFERENCES. Rev. D. A. Penick, Pioneer Mills, N. C. " Robt. Hett Chapman, D. D., Asheville. " Cyrus Johnston, D. D., Charlotte. " S. Williamson D. D., Davidson College, N. C.

" R. H. Morrison, D. D., Cottage Home, N. Asheville, September 14 1854. tf

A NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have purchased of Rosenthal & Co. their entire stock of

Clothing,

and will continue the business at the old stand in Asheville, under the firm and style of J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

They have all the advantages possessed by the old firm in the matter of purchasing cheap goods, and promise that they will sell as low or lower than has ever been done in Asheville.

The public are invited to call and examine our stock and hear our prices.

Summer Clothing

Going off at cost and carriage, to make room for Fall and Winter Goods.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO. Asheville, Sept. 14 1854. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

HAS just received, and will keep constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS. —ALSO— Fine Brandies and Wines.

Sold only for medicinal purposes. Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded. His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented. Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office. August 10 1854

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL HAVE just received and are now opening the largest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

April 6 1854.

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design, are going out of the hands of the undersigned, ranging from 30 cents per yard to 93, which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE. June 1st 1854.

WANTED.

300,000 Bushels of Wheat, for which the highest cash prices will be paid, to be delivered at my Merchant Mill in Charlotte, at any time after the first day of September next. LEROY SPRINGS, Charlotte, N. C., July 6 1854. 3m

\$300 REWARD.

A Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in any Jail of my Negro man

AMOS,

who ran away from me on the 3d of July 1853—Amos has straight hair, blue eyes, and is 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and weighs about 150 or 160 pounds. He rode off a sorrel horse, ten or twelve years old, with scars on both shoulders caused by warts.

I have every reason to believe that AMOS is in Haywood county, N. C., or Spartanburg District, S. C. He was raised by a Mr. Lewis Dickey, adjoining Greenville and Spartanburg Districts, and was purchased by Capt. James Bond, at Newberry Court House, from John B. Archer of Spartanburg. Said Bond is a first rate harness maker, and will not doubt attempt to pass as a white man. I will pay the above reward for the boy and horse.

W. G. NEEL, Harrisburg P. O., Asheville District, S. C., September 7 1854.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Rosenthal & Co. are requested to call immediately and settle with J. B. Lowenberg, who is fully authorized to close up the business. Attend to this without delay. ROSENTHAL & CO. Asheville, Sept. 14, 1854. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the late Matthew R. Singleton in this State are requested to render an account of the same, duly attested for the purpose of settlement; and those indebted to make payment to MARTHA R. SINGLETON, Executrix. Hill Side, near Flat Rock, Henderson County N. C. Sept. 21, 1854. 2w

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

TALLOW

WANTED at this Office, in payment of subscription, 100 lbs. of Tallow.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

Medical Department. The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. The Anatomical Rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday of October.

A full Preliminary course of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors commencing also on the first Monday of October. A Clinique has been established in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations. Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is \$105. Matriculating Fee (paid once only) \$50. Practical Anatomy \$10. Graduating Fee \$25. Excellent Board can be obtained for \$3.00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

Dean of the Faculty, No. 23, College Street, Nashville Tenn. July 1854.

SPRINGSTOCK, 1854. SMITH BAIRD & VANCE, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer in a world to enable them to compete successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York, Philadelphia and Charleston, and if there is an advantage in a variety of markets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

A NEW MAP

OF NORTH CAROLINA. The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys &c. can be obtained a New, Large and Complete Map of North Carolina, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of Allen published in 1733; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads, and Postoffices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvement, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map now proposed to be published shall contain accurately laid down all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains &c.</

BY AUTHORITY.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a general Treaty of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, between the United States of North America and the Republic of San Salvador was concluded and signed at the city of Leon, on the second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

A General Treaty of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce between the United States of North America and the Republic of San Salvador.

The United States of North America and the Republic of San Salvador, desiring to make lasting and firm the friendship and good understanding which happily exists between both nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear, distinct, and positive, the rules which shall in future be religiously observed between each other, by means of a Treaty or General Convention of Peace and Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.

For this desirable object the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers upon E. G. Squier, a citizen of the said States, and their Charge d'Affaires to Guatemala; and the President of the Republic of San Salvador has conferred similar and equal powers upon Senor Licenciado Don Augustin Morales, who, after having exchanged their said full powers in due form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. There shall be a perfect, firm, and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of San Salvador, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their citizens respectively, without distinction of persons or places.

ARTICLE 2. The United States of America and the Republic of San Salvador, desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the nations of the earth, by means of a policy frank and equally friendly to all, engage mutually not to grant any particular favor to other nations in respect of commerce and navigation which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation if the concession was conditional.

ARTICLE 3. The two high contracting parties, being likewise desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality, and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside therein, and shall have the power to purchase and hold lands, and all kinds of real estate, and to engage in all kinds of trade, manufactures, and mining, upon the same terms with the native citizen, and shall enjoy all the privileges and concessions in these matters which are or may be made to the citizens of any country, and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exceptions, in navigation, commerce, and manufactures, which native citizens do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees, or usages there established, to which native citizens are subjected. But it is understood that this article does not include the coasting trade of either country, the regulation of which is reserved by the parties respectively, according to their own separate laws.

ARTICLE 4. They likewise agree that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise of any foreign country can be from time to time lawfully imported into the United States in their own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the Republic of San Salvador; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other; and in like manner that, whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise of any foreign country can be from time to time lawfully imported into the Republic of San Salvador in its own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the United States; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or the other. And they further agree, that whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported from one country in its own vessels to any foreign country may in like manner be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other country; and the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or reexportation be made in vessels of the United States or of the Republic of San Salvador.

ARTICLE 5. No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the produce or manufactures of the Republic of San Salvador; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Republic of San Salvador of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the produce or manufactures of any foreign country; nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to the Republic of San Salvador, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States or of the Republic of San Salvador, to or from the territories of the United States, or to or from the territories of the Republic of San Salvador, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE 6. In order to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, it is hereby declared that the stipulations contained in the three preceding articles, are to their full extent applicable to the vessels of the United States and their cargoes arriving in the ports of San Salvador, and reciprocally to the vessels of the said Republic of San Salvador and their cargoes arriving in the ports of the United States, whether they proceed from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong or from the ports of any other foreign country; and, in either case, no discriminating duty shall be imposed or collected in the ports of either country on said vessels or their cargoes, whether the same shall be of native or foreign produce or manufacture.

ARTICLE 7. It is likewise agreed, that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other citizens of both

countries, to manage, by themselves or agents, their own business in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignments and sale of their goods and merchandise, by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships; they being in all these cases to be treated as citizens of the country in which they reside, or at least to be placed on an equality with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE 8. The citizens of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable to any embargo, nor be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandise, or effects for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatever, without allowing to those interested an equitable and sufficient indemnification.

ARTICLE 9. Whenever the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions of the other with their vessels, whether merchant or war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or want of provisions or water, they shall be received and treated with humanity, given to them all favor and protection for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage, without obstacle or hindrance, of any kind.

ARTICLE 10. All the ships, merchandise, and effects belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction or on the high seas, and may be carried off in the rivers, roads, bays, ports, or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, their proving in due and proper form their rights, before the competent tribunals; it being well understood that the claims shall be made within the term of one year by the parties themselves, their attorneys, or agents of their respective governments.

ARTICLE 11. When any vessels belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked or foundered, or shall suffer any damage on the coasts or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to them all assistance and protection, in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens; permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandise and effects without exacting for it any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, unless they may be destined for consumption or sale in the country of the port where they may have been dismasted.

ARTICLE 12. The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods or real estate within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise; and their representatives, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods or real estate, whether by testament or *ad intestato*; and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein said goods are shall be subject to pay in like cases.

ARTICLE 13. Both contracting parties promise and engage formally to give their special protection to the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories subject to the jurisdiction of one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the natives or citizens of the country; for which purpose they may either appear in proper person, or employ in the prosecution or defence of their rights such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents and factors as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions or sentences of the tribunals in all cases which may concern them, and shall enjoy in such cases all the rights and privileges accorded to the native citizen.

ARTICLE 14. The citizens of the United States residing in the territories of the Republic of San Salvador shall enjoy the most perfect and entire security of conscience, without being annoyed, prevented, or disturbed on the proper exercise of their religion, in private houses, or on the chapels or places of worship appointed for the purpose, provided that in so doing they observe the decorum due to divine worship, and the respect due to the laws, usages, and customs of the country. Liberty shall also be granted to bury the citizens of the United States who may die in the territories of the Republic of San Salvador, in convenient and adequate places to be appointed and established for that purpose, with the knowledge of the local authorities, or in such other places of sepulture as may be chosen by the friends of the deceased; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in anywise, nor upon any account.

In like manner, the citizens of San Salvador shall enjoy within the government and territories of the United States a perfect and unrestrained liberty of conscience, and of exercising their religion, publicly or privately, within their own dwelling-houses, or on the chapels and places of worship appointed for that purpose, agreeably to the laws, usages, and customs of the United States.

ARTICLE 15. It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America and of the Republic of San Salvador to sail with their ships, with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandise laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are or shall be at enmity with either of the contracting parties. It shall likewise be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandise before mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security, from the places, ports and havens of those who are the enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only from the places of the enemy before mentioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power or under several. And it is hereby stipulated that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that every thing which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be deemed to be free and exempt although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either, (contraband goods being always excepted.)

It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty shall be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect: that altho' they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are officers and soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemies; provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those powers only who recognize this principle; but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other remains neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

ARTICLE 16. It is likewise agreed, that in the case where the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties shall protect the property of one of the enemies of the other by virtue of the above stipulation, it shall always be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemy's vessel shall be held and considered as enemy's property, and as such shall be liable to detention and confiscation, except such property as was put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or even afterwards, if it were done without the knowledge of it; but the contracting parties agree that, two months having elapsed after the declaration of war, their citizens shall not plead ignorance thereof. On the contrary, if the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemy's property, in that case the goods, or merchandise of the neutral embarked on such enemy's ships shall be free.

ARTICLE 17. This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandise, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband; and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods shall be comprehended—
1st. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, halberds, handgrenades, bombs, powder, matches, balls, and all other things belonging to the use of these arms.
2d. Bucklers, helmets, breastplates, coats of mail, infantry belts, and clothes made up in the form and for the military use.
3d. Cavalry belts and horses, with their furniture.
4th. And generally all kinds of arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass, and copper, or of any other material manufactured, prepared, and formed expressly to make war by sea or land.

5th. Provisions that are imported into a besieged or blockaded place.

ARTICLE 18. All other merchandise and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband explicitly enumerated and classified as above, shall be held and considered as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the free manner by the citizens of both the contracting parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, excepting those places only which are at that time besieged or blockaded; and, to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared that those places only are besieged or blockaded which are actually attacked by a belligerent force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

ARTICLE 19. That articles of contraband before enumerated and classified, which may be found in a vessel bound for an enemy's port shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the rest of the cargo and the ship, that the owners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessel of either of the two nations shall be detained on the high seas on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain, or supercargo of said vessels will deliver up the articles of contraband to the captor, unless the quantity of such articles be so great and of so large a bulk they cannot be received on board the capturing ship without great inconvenience; but in this and all other cases, of just detention the vessel detained shall be sent to the nearest convenient and safe port for trial and judgment, according to law.

ARTICLE 20. And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy without knowing that the same is besieged or blockaded, or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained; nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after warning of such blockade or investment from the commanding officer of the blockading forces, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel that may have entered into such port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting that place with her cargo; nor, if found therein after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.

ARTICLE 21. In order to prevent all kind of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed mutually that whenever a national vessel of war, public or private, shall meet with a neutral of the other contracting party, the neutral shall remain out of cannon-shot, unless in stress of weather, and may send its boat, with two or three men only, in order to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence or ill treatment, for which the commanders of said arm'd ships shall be responsible, with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all the damage they may commit. And it is expressly agreed that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting her papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

ARTICLE 22. To avoid all kinds of vexation and abuse in the examination of the papers relating to the ownership of the vessels belonging to the citizens of the two contracting parties, they have agreed, and do hereby agree, that in case one of them should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the other must be furnished with sea-letters or passports expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master and commander of the said vessel, in order that it may thereby appear that the ship really and truly belongs to the citizens of one [of] the parties. They have likewise agreed that when such ships have a cargo, they shall also be provided, besides the said sea-letters or passports, with

certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo and the place whence the ship sailed, so that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods are on board the same, which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form; without which requisites said vessel may be detained to be adjudged by the competent tribunal, and may be declared a lawful prize, unless the said defect shall be proved to be owing to accident, and shall be satisfied or supplied by testimony entirely equivalent.

ARTICLE 23. It is further agreed that the stipulations above expressed, relative to the visiting and examination of vessels, shall apply only to those which sail without convoy; and when said vessels shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and when they may be bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

ARTICLE 24. It is further agreed that in all cases the established courts for prize cases in the country to which the prizes may be conducted shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunals of either party shall pronounce judgment against any vessel, or goods, or property, claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives upon which the same shall have been founded; and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of said vessel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

ARTICLE 25. For the purpose of lessening the evils of war, the two high contracting parties further agree that in case a war should unfortunately take place between them, hostilities shall only be carried on by persons duly commissioned by the Government, and by those under their orders, except in repelling an attack or invasion, and in the defence of property.

ARTICLE 26. Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in war with another state, no citizen of the other contracting party shall accept a commission or letter of marque for the purpose of assisting or co-operating hostily with the said enemy against the said parties so at war, under the pain of being treated as a pirate.

ARTICLE 27. If by any fatality, which cannot be expected, and God forbid, the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed, and do agree, now for then, that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coasts and in the ports of each other, and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business and transport their effects wherever they please, giving to them the safe-conduct necessary for it, which may serve as a sufficient protection until they arrive at the designated port. The citizens of all other occupations who may be established in the territories or dominions of the United States or of San Salvador, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, unless their particular conduct shall cause them to forfeit this protection, which in consideration of humanity, the contracting parties engage to give them.

ARTICLE 28. Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to the individuals of the other, nor shares nor money which they may have in public funds, nor in public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war or of national difference, be sequestered or confiscated.

ARTICLE 29. Both the contracting parties being desirous of avoiding all inequality in relation to their public communications and official intercourse, have agreed, and do agree, to grant to the envoys, ministers, and other public agents, the same favors, immunities, and exemptions which those of the most favored nations do or shall enjoy; it being understood that whatever favors, immunities, or privileges the United States of America or the Republic of San Salvador may find it proper to give to the ministers and public agents of any other Power, shall by the same act, be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 30. To make more effectual the protection which the United States and the Republic of San Salvador shall afford in future to the navigation and commerce of the citizens of each other, they agree to receive and to admit consuls and vice-consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy in them all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the most favored nation; each contracting party, however, reserving at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such consuls may not seem convenient.

ARTICLE 31. In order that the consuls and vice-consuls of the two contracting parties may enjoy the rights, prerogatives, and immunities which belong to them by their public character, they shall, before entering on their functions, exhibit their commission or patent in due form to the Government to which they are accredited; and, having obtained their exequatur, they shall be held and considered as such by all the authorities, magistrates, and inhabitants in the Consular District in which they reside.

ARTICLE 32. It is likewise agreed that the consuls, their secretaries, officers, and persons attached to the service of consuls, they not being citizens of the country in which the consuls reside, shall be exempt from all public service, and also from all kind of taxes, imposts, and contributions, except those which they shall be obliged to pay on account of commerce or their property, to which the citizens and inhabitants, native and foreign, of the country in which they reside are subject, being in every thing besides subject to the laws of the respective States. The archives and papers of the consulates shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext whatever shall any magistrate seize or in any way interfere with them.

ARTICLE 33. The said consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the authorities of the country for the arrest, detention, and custody of deserters from the public and private vessels of their country; and for that purpose they shall address themselves to the courts, judges, and officers competent, and shall demand in writing the said deserters, proving by an exhibition of the registers of the vessel's or ship's roll or other public documents, that those men were part of the said crew; and on this demand, so proved,

(saving, however, where the contrary is proved by other testimonies,) the delivery shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be put at the disposal of the said consuls, and may be put in the public prisons at the request and expense of those who claim them, to be sent to the ships to which they belonged, or to others of the same nation; but if they be not sent back within two months, to be counted from the day of arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE 34. For the purpose of more effectually protecting their commerce and navigation, the two contracting parties do hereby agree to form as soon hereafter as circumstances will permit, a consular convention which shall declare specially the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the respective parties.

ARTICLE 35. The United States of North America and the Republic of San Salvador desiring to make as durable as possible the relations which are to be established by virtue of this treaty have declared solemnly, and do agree to, the following points:

1st. The present treaty shall remain in full force and vigor for the term of twenty years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and if neither party notifies the other of its intention of reforming any or all the articles of this treaty twelve months before the expiration of the twenty years stipulated above, the said treaty shall continue binding on both parties beyond the said twenty years until twelve months from the time that one of the parties notifies the other of its intention of proceeding to a reform.

2d. If any one or more of the citizens of either party shall infringe any of the articles such citizens shall be held personally responsible for the same and the harmony and good correspondence between the nations shall not be interrupted thereby; each party engaging in no way to protect the offender, or sanction such violation.

3d. If unfortunately any of the articles contained in this treaty should be isolated or infringed in any way whatever it is expressly stipulated that neither of the two contracting parties shall in any order or authorize any acts of reprisal nor shall declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages until the said party considering itself offended shall have laid before the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proofs demanding justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been denied, in violation of the laws and of international right.

ARTICLE 36. The present treaty of peace, amity, commerce, and navigation shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and by the President of the Republic of San Salvador with the consent and ratification of the Congress of the same; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of Washington or San Salvador, within eight months from the date of the signature thereof or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, we the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Republic of San Salvador have signed and sealed these presents, in the city of Leon, on the second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty and of the independence of the United States the seventy-fourth.

E. G. SQUIER, [L. S.]
Augustin Morales, [L. S.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts and the respective ratifications of the same have been exchanged:
Now therefore, be it known that I FRANKLIN PIERCE President of the United States, have caused the said treaty to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-seventh.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.
By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

BURNSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. M., President, and Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.
— Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, Modern Languages and Belles-Lettres.
B. W. S. ALEXANDER, Principal of Female Department.

— Principal of Preparatory Department.
Col. J. W. McLEOD and Lady, Steward and Stewardess of the Female Department.

The next Session of this Institution opens on the first Thursday in November next, at which time the two vacancies above will be filled and will continue for six months. The course of studies will be the same as heretofore, and as extensive and complete as at any of the colleges. Tuition will range from \$5 to \$15 per session, with a contingent fee of \$1. There will be a greater number of studies comprehended under the head of the Preparatory Department than is usually the case. The history of this Institution (although not ancient) demonstrates the fact that those who are disposed to learn can progress as fast here as at any place in Western Carolina.

The Trustees have an arrangement on hand by which they expect to secure the services of Rev. E. N. Price, to fill the vacant Professorship. To those acquainted with Mr. Thomas he needs no recommendation as a Teacher, having critically qualified himself to follow it for life, and being a graduate of one of the best Institutions in the South. He has been engaged in teaching heretofore, and has rendered universal satisfaction.

Mr. Alexander has been engaged in teaching in Tennessee from which place he brings testimonials of the highest character both as to his scholarship and his natural qualifications as a teacher. The Trustees intend shortly to erect a number of dormitories suitable for study rooms, which will be furnished to students gratis.

Board can be had at the Hotels at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per week, everything included.

The Trustees intend as soon as practicable, to have the Institution incorporated as a College, with a sufficient Endowment. The cheapness of this Institution and the healthy situation, commend it to all in search of an Education.

By order of the Board.
M. P. PENLAND,
Pres. of Board of Trustees.

JOHN B. WOODFIN, Secy.
Burnsville, Sept. 14 1854. w6

Paints.
White Lead, black lead, red lead, Par's green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Nov. 24, '53.

CAIRO! CAIRO!!
3500 YARDS of English French and American CLOTHES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard together with a splendid lot of Barège de laines, solid barège, challis, gingham, muslin, &c. &c. offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants
SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.
June 1st 1854.

Wool Wanted.
We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.
W. D. RANKIN & CO.
May 26, '53.

READY MADE CLOTHING.
Assorted assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at
S. & McDWELL.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina, that

PULVERMACH'S

HYDRO-ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS, are the only truly scientific remedy by which all **NERVOUS DISEASES** can be quickly relieved and permanently cured.
Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swollen Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma.

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely new and novel mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the cure of Nervous Diseases, and after being subjected to the most thorough trial, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most efficacious of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the rapid relief and permanent cure of the above mentioned diseases and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe, but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the beneficial results produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be astonishing and strange. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where the same had already been provided. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post-Van Buren, Carnahan who readily discovered that they certainly possessed extraordinary power in the treatment of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their general use throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been unparalleled since their first introduction, and not one person can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they failed to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and a simply moderating them with common vinegar, a constant current of unintermitted Electro-Magnetism is produced, which supplies the exhausted Nervous System with that essential fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Not-wuns* taken into the stomach for they neither sickens nor disgust, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with danger of being worn out. They can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, price of Chains \$3 and \$5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages giving a clear and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *exquisite* are requested not to use them for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States, SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville, N. C., JOSEPH STEINERT.
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y., August 10 1851.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.
Feb. 3. 1853. u

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venereal affections ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not refuse anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.
Dalton, Ga. March 2 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catawba, Coonah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse. I called on Dr. Clifton in Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers to delay no time but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clifton, immediately and be cured.
MRS. LUCY HARRISON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Candies, assorted, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.
April 7.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
April 7.